

APR 26 1966

## AN INTERVIEW IN THE CIA CASE

## Heine Says Mounties Cleared Him

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Eerik Heine believes that he was "cleared" by the Canadian Mounted Police at the same time an agent of Central Intelligence was accusing him of being a Soviet spy.

In a slander suit filed in Federal District Court in Baltimore, Heine, a 46-year-old resident of Rexdale, Ont.—and a Canadian citizen—has accused Juri Raus, a 39-year-old engineer for the Bureau of Public Roads, of calling him a Communist and a KGB agent on three separate occasions.

Raus has been publicly identified as one of its agents by the CIA and in a new affidavit filed yesterday the CIA said it had instructed Raus to warn fellow Estonians Heine was "a dispatched Soviet intelligence operative, a KGB agent."

In the fall of 1964, some time after the accusations about him began circulating in the Estonian community, Heine was called by a Canadian Mounted Police officer in Toronto, he said in a recent interview.

## Invited to Office

"They invited me to their office and questioned me about the quarrel with Raus," he said. "The first time, they questioned me about an hour. The second time, they came to see me and we talked about half an hour.

"I got my Canadian citizenship papers about three weeks later."

This convinced him, Heine said, that the Mounties had found no reason to disbelieve his story that he is a former guerrilla fighter against the Soviet Union—a devoted anti-communist and an Estonian patriot.

Later, he had several other opportunities to talk to the

Mounted Police agents—whom he described as similar in their function to FBI agents.

On one occasion, he reported what appeared to be an attempt to force open the hood of his car so that it could be bombed. On another occasion, he reported a series of harassing telephone calls. (Heine said he normally responded to the calls with a flood of profanity in Russian, a talent he developed as a long-time prisoner in Russian prisons and slave labor camps.

## Asked 2 Questions

Heine said he asked the mounties two questions—"I asked them if my phone was tapped and they said that was illegal in Canada. And I asked them if they believed I was a Communist. They said, 'We wouldn't be talking to you if we believed that.'"

Heine also revealed that he had voluntarily supplied the FBI with information he refused to divulge during the four days that Raus' attorneys questioned him during the taking of a deposition.

During the deposition, Heine supplied the names of a number of people he said could verify portions of his story of his life and his attorneys have since told the court they have reason to believe that at least 33 persons in North America and Europe have been questioned by private investigators retained by Raus' attorneys.

## Sent List to FBI

But Heine declined to reveal the names of other persons—he said they might be vulnerable to recriminations by the Russians. The deposition, he noted, would become a part of the public court record on the case and, anyone, including a Soviet agent, could go through it for information.

Heine said, however, that since the FBI's record are not open to the public, he had sent the agency a complete list of those who could back up his story.

During the interview in the sparsely furnished living room of his \$18,000 bungalow in Rexdale, a suburb of Toronto, Heine was asked if there had been attempts at indoctrination during the total of seven years he spent as a Russian prisoner.

Yes, he said, there were constant attempts at indoctrination. And yes, he added, there were "traitors" who, either in hopes of better treatment or because they had been convinced, became Communists.

The Estonians, Heine insists, were the "aristocracy" of the prison camps and it would be unthinkable for him to have become a traitor.

The other possibility, he acknowledged, is that he is not really the same Eerik Heine who tried, during his youth, to tear the Red flag from the city hall in his hometown of Tartu, or who fought the Russians in the forests of Estonia. Perhaps the real Eerik Heine has been replaced by a skilled Soviet agent.

There seems little question that, at the time the rumors began to be spread about him 3 years ago, Heine was emerging in a position of influence among Estonians in North America.

He had been elected to a high post in the central body of Estonian groups in Canada and he was touring the United States with a movie he had made about the Estonian guerrilla fighters.

"Maybe I was too successful, pulling people together, giving them new vigor and new hope. After I arrived here, anti-Communist activities greatly improved here in Canada. When I had such great success, some-

body decided to stop me," he said.

The effort to stop him was made by the CIA through Juri Raus, 39, national commander of the Legion of Estonian Liberation. It has, Heine said, been at least partially successful in that it has split the Estonian community in the United States and Canada into two bitterly divided groups.

In two previous affidavits in which it acknowledged Raus was an agent, the CIA did not make clear that what he said about Heine was precisely what he had been told to say by the CIA.

The new affidavit is geared to remove that doubt.